

at the age of 68 after a long battle with cancer.

Known as the people's champion, he took up causes like saving Grady Hospital, authoring Georgia's first antihate crime laws, and saving people's homes from predatory lenders. He was always there, fighting for the least of these.

After the murder of my son, Senator Fort was the very first elected official to invite me to share my story of Jordan at our State Capitol. He didn't know me then, but he knew that what happened to Jordan was wrong and that our story needed to be told. That is just the kind of man that he was.

May we all be so lucky to reflect on our lives and say: I have fought the good fight; I have finished the race; I have kept the faith. I know Vincent's family can say this of him.

My heart is with the children that he loved so very much—Zan, Chloe, and Zoe—and with those who knew him best. He will be deeply missed.

HONORING THE EXTRAORDINARY LIFE OF COLONEL PERRY DAHL

(Ms. LEE of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. LEE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the extraordinary life and service of Colonel Perry Dahl, one of the last World War II fighter aces, who passed away on December 2, 2024, in Tampa, Florida, at the age of 101.

Throughout his 37-year career in the U.S. Army and U.S. Air Force, Colonel Dahl left behind a legacy of courage, sacrifice, and commitment to our Nation.

Colonel Dahl enlisted in the Washington National Guard in 1940, and in 1944 became an ace where he went on to fly numerous World War II missions, defending fellow pilots, and surviving capture from adversary forces.

He displayed immense courage and perseverance during a mission that earned him the Silver Star, the United States Armed Forces' third-highest military decoration for valor in combat.

After World War II, Dahl continued his distinguished service, eventually retiring at the rank of colonel in 1978. In recognition of his heroic service, Colonel Dahl has since received numerous accolades, including the distinguished Bronze Star, the Air Medal, and the 2015 Congressional Gold Medal.

It is my privilege to honor the life of Colonel Dahl, a decorated veteran and true American hero in the 15th District of Florida. His legacy lives on in the lives he protected and the freedoms he fought to preserve.

May Colonel Dahl rest in peace and may his story continue to inspire for generations to come.

CALIFORNIA DISASTER AID

(Ms. TLAIB asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Speaker, my heart breaks for the people in southern California who have lost their loved ones, their homes, memories, everything they own, and entire neighborhoods in these devastating fires.

Congress needs to send aid and help those suffering immediately, and it should not be controversial. Yet here we are, with Republican leadership refusing to help those in need and wanting to put conditions on lifesaving disaster aid. It is unprecedented and simply cruel to politicize this tragedy.

These are the same folks that refuse to put conditions on aid to foreign governments like Israel that are committing genocide right now, but they want to condition lifesaving aid for fellow Americans who are victims of climate disaster.

Think about that for a moment. Tens of thousands of people right here at home have been displaced, many of whom won't get the help they need from greedy insurance companies. Devastated families should not be pawns in their political games.

PREVENTING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN BY ILLEGAL ALIENS ACT

Ms. LEE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 5, I call up the bill (H.R. 30) to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide that aliens who have been convicted of or who have committed sex offenses or domestic violence are inadmissible and deportable, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WIED). Pursuant to House Resolution 5, the bill is considered read.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 30

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Preventing Violence Against Women by Illegal Aliens Act".

SEC. 2. INADMISSIBILITY AND DEPORTABILITY RELATED TO SEX OFFENSES, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, STALKING, CHILD ABUSE, OR VIOLATION OF PROTECTION ORDER.

(a) INADMISSIBILITY.—Section 212(a)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(J) SEX OFFENSES.—Any alien who has been convicted of, who admits having committed, or who admits committing acts which constitute the essential elements of a sex offense (as such term is defined in section 111(5) of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (34 U.S.C. 20911(5))), or a conspiracy to commit such an offense, is inadmissible.

“(K) DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, STALKING, CHILD ABUSE, OR VIOLATION OF PROTECTION ORDER.—Any alien who has been convicted of, who admits having committed, or who admits committing acts which constitute the essential elements of—

“(i) a crime of domestic violence (as such term is defined in section 237(a)(2)(E));

“(ii) a crime of stalking;

“(iii) a crime of child abuse, child neglect, or child abandonment; or

“(iv) a crime of violating the portion of a protection order (as such term is defined in section 237(a)(2)(E)) that involves protection against credible threats of violence, repeated harassment, or bodily injury to the person or persons for whom the protection order was issued,

is inadmissible.”.

(b) DEPORTABILITY.—Section 237(a)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1227(a)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (E)—

(A) in the heading, by striking “CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN AND” and inserting “AND CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN”; and

(B) in clause (i), by inserting before the period at the end the following “, and includes any crime that constitutes domestic violence, as such term is defined in section 40002(a) of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12291(a)), regardless of whether the jurisdiction receives grant funding under that Act”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(G) SEX OFFENSES.—Any alien who has been convicted of a sex offense (as such term is defined in section 111(5) of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (34 U.S.C. 20911(5))) or a conspiracy to commit such an offense, is deportable.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill shall be debatable for 1 hour, equally divided and controlled by the majority leader and the minority leader or their respective designees.

The gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. LEE) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RASKIN) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. LEE).

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. LEE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on H.R. 30.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Ms. LEE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 30, the Preventing Violence Against Women by Illegal Aliens Act.

Over the past 4 years, President Biden and border czar Vice President KAMALA HARRIS have allowed millions of unvetted illegal aliens into the United States. At the same time that they facilitated the collapse of our southwest border, President Biden and Vice President HARRIS abandoned any semblance of interior immigration enforcement.

In a September 2021 memo, the Biden-Harris administration made enforcement more difficult for Immigration and Customs Enforcement officers. In training materials obtained by the Judiciary Committee and published in a staff report last year, DHS failed to answer seemingly clear-cut questions such as whether an alien who served a

20-year drug-related prison sentence or an alien who discharged a firearm outside of a police station should be priorities for arrest and deportation.

Until the Trump administration can change them, those are the training materials required for all of ICE's enforcement personnel nationwide. Instead of making clear that ICE officers should carry out their duties to remove criminal aliens from American streets, the Biden-Harris administration instructed ICE officers to develop a full profile of a criminal alien before deciding whether to arrest someone who is in the country illegally.

In the training examples, that included determining whether an illegal alien has high blood pressure or is a caregiver. The Biden-Harris administration's immigration absurdity appears to know no bounds.

In a transcribed interview with the Judiciary Committee, a former top ICE official admitted that the Biden-Harris administration's policies have made immigration enforcement more dangerous for ICE officers, more difficult to carry out, and less efficient overall.

The ICE official even acknowledged that because of the border crisis, fewer ICE officers are available to track down public safety and national security threats because they are left to do border administration-related tasks.

The consequences of these policies are not hypotheticals or simply numbers. They are a reality for families across the country, and they are emblematic of the Biden-Harris administration's war on women.

Last September, the Judiciary Committee heard from three mothers whose daughters were brutally assaulted and murdered by illegal aliens welcomed into the country by President Biden and Vice President KAMALA HARRIS.

Tammy Nobles recounted how Joe Biden and KAMALA HARRIS released into the country the MS-13 gang member who went on to murder and sexually assault her daughter, Kayla Hamilton. The killer later admitted to four additional murders and two additional rapes.

Patty Morin told how an illegal alien raped and strangled her daughter, Rachel, and then stuffed her body into a drainpipe. The alleged murderer entered the country through border czar KAMALA HARRIS' wide-open southwest border.

Alexis Nungaray spoke about how Joe Biden and KAMALA HARRIS released at the border the two illegal aliens who went on to viciously assault and murder her 12-year-old daughter, Jocelyn. Ms. Nungaray said she had no clothing from the waist down. Her hands and her ankles were tied, and she was thrown under the bridge in the water like she was nothing but garbage.

Victim advocate April Aguirre also told the tragic story of 11-year-old Maria Gonzalez. The Biden-Harris administration released her alleged murderer into the United States. Just 7 months later, the illegal alien as-

saulted and killed Maria, wrapped her body in a trash bag, and stuffed her in a laundry basket that he shoved underneath his bed.

These are not isolated incidents. In February 2024, an illegal alien was arrested in Alabama for allegedly raping a 14-year-old girl who could not consent to the intercourse, as she was physically helpless or mentally incapacitated.

In April 2024, an illegal alien was arrested in Indiana for allegedly breaking into a Michigan mobile home park and sexually assaulting two young girls.

In May 2024, authorities arrested a 20-year-old illegal alien for allegedly snatching an 11-year-old girl off the street in front of her Lake Worth, Florida, home and sexually assaulting her. According to local officials, the Guatemalan national crossed the U.S.-Mexico border in early January 2024, made his way to Florida shortly thereafter, and does not have an immigration court date until 2027.

Just earlier this month, ICE arrested a Dominican national who had been charged with assault on rape, kidnapping, and indecent assault. The illegal alien crossed the border in January 2023 and was placed on alternatives to detention.

That is Joe Biden and KAMALA HARRIS' immigration legacy: more unvetted aliens released into American communities, more criminal aliens on American streets, and more Americans endangered by radical, reckless policies. Thankfully, the American people have voted to end this nightmare.

The Preventing Violence Against Women by Illegal Aliens Act is just one of many bills Republicans have proposed that will help close immigration loopholes, reverse the disastrous policies of the Biden-Harris administration, and implement President Trump's immigration enforcement agenda.

The Preventing Violence Against Women by Illegal Aliens Act makes crystal clear that illegal aliens who commit sex offenses are inadmissible to and removable from the United States. The bill also fixes a discrepancy in current law by creating a ground of inadmissibility for domestic violence to mirror the existing ground of removability for the same offenses.

In addition, H.R. 30 expands the current ground of removability for domestic violence by cross-referencing an existing statutory definition for sex offenses. Although many aliens can already be found inadmissible to or removable from the United States for certain sex offenses and domestic violence offenses, this bill expands and clarifies the conduct for which an alien can be found removable from the country.

The time is now to take seriously the danger of criminal aliens in the United States. Anything that makes it easier for adjudicators and officials to ensure a criminal alien's arrest and removal should receive overwhelming bipar-

tisan support, particularly when it comes to sex offenses and domestic violence.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 30, the Preventing Violence Against Women by Illegal Aliens Act, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I am delighted to be here with you and with the gentlewoman from Florida.

Mr. Speaker, America's immigration laws are like an admissions policy for the country: How do you get into America, who gets kicked out of America, and for what reasons. Our immigration laws today will get you kicked out, deported from the country if you commit rape, other sex offenses, domestic violence, or, indeed, any other crime of violence. That is the law today. You are convicted, you are deported, you are out. That has been the law for decades in America.

□ 0930

Our immigration law establishes a similar policy on the way in. It provides that anyone seeking admission to America who has committed a violent sex offense or a crime of domestic violence is inadmissible to our country.

Since the 1930s, case law has made it perfectly clear that rape, domestic violence, and sexual battery are all "crimes involving moral turpitude," which make the perpetrator inadmissible to America. That has been the law in our country for decades.

What does H.R. 30 add? If committing a sexual assault or domestic violence will already render you deportable and inadmissible under our laws, why do we need to create another section of the law doing the same thing? Is it necessary, or is it redundant?

Of course, its being redundant or unnecessary may not be a sufficient reason to vote against the bill. After all, I cheerfully admit that this body, under the stewardship of our friends, passes a lot of unnecessary and redundant legislation in the House just to send a message, as they say. Perhaps this is what our friends set out to do today, to pass another simple messaging bill.

The complication today is this: The way this messaging bill is actually written will create big problems for many, many victims of domestic violence. That is why more than 200 national, State, and local groups advocating for the victims of rape and the survivors of domestic violence, the people across America we should be listening to today, strongly oppose the bill our colleagues have brought forward.

The National Task Force to End Sexual and Domestic Violence sent us a letter urging us to reject H.R. 30. I urge every single Member of Congress to read this letter carefully before you vote on this bill.

The groups fighting domestic violence warn that this legislation "can ultimately have devastating consequences for immigrant victims of domestic violence."

The signers of this letter include a range of national groups like the YWCA, National Council of Jewish Women, AFL-CIO, Coalition of Labor Union Women, and dozens of State and local groups, like the California Partnership to End Domestic Violence, Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault, Maryland Coalition Against Sexual Assault, Mississippi Coalition Against Domestic Violence, Catholic Charities in Omaha, Nebraska, and dozens and dozens more from States across the country. Please read this letter.

These are groups working to change the law and culture to stop rape and domestic violence in our country, but they see that this poorly drafted legislation would end up harming untold numbers of victims of domestic violence themselves, the putative beneficiaries of the act.

Here is why: When it comes to crimes involving moral turpitude, there are exceptions in the law to protect domestic violence victims who often get swept up in the very laws designed to protect them.

Anyone who has ever been a prosecutor or a public defender in this Chamber knows that it is common for abusers to accuse their victims of domestic violence themselves and assault, sometimes truthfully, often falsely. In any event, it is well known that the victims get arrested, prosecuted, and sometimes even convicted simply for defending themselves and fighting back against their abusers and rapists.

Here is a real-life example drawn from the domestic violence survivor advocacy groups opposing their legislation. A young woman on a student visa here was trapped in an abusive relationship, and her estranged boyfriend tried to rape her. She fought back, biting his ear and drawing blood.

She then called the police to report the rape, but upon seeing the boyfriend's injury, the officers also arrested the female victim, whose language skills kept her from comprehensively explaining what had happened at that point. She spent several days in jail and was ultimately convicted of misdemeanor domestic violence, but the judge sentenced her to time served once she got a lawyer and translation services, which allowed the context of the violent abuse that she had been enduring to become made plain to the police and the court.

Because of exceptions that exist in our laws today, this woman was not deemed inadmissible to America because her simple assault charge carried less than a 6-month penalty. Under the new bill, which would establish inadmissibility without any waivers or exceptions at all for victims, she would clearly have to be deemed inadmissible to America. No exceptions would exist any longer for domestic violence victims who have committed minor crimes in the context of resisting their violent abuse.

This means that the victim in this case, who is legally in the United

States on a student visa while she attends college, would be barred permanently from obtaining a green card or any new immigration status simply because she was a victim of an attempted rape who fought back against her attacker. With no ability ever to adjust her status under the law, she would be deported and kicked out of our country permanently.

Some might say that this is the price she should rightly pay for biting or hitting back at her violent abuser, but do we really want to say that we would not want our daughters, sisters, or mothers to do the same in that situation?

Should we really compound the horrors of domestic violence and assaults with a harsh immigration penalty on victims? Do we want to give domestic abusers more power over their victims by giving them more opportunities to file charges, true or false, against their victims to keep them from reporting their abuse to authorities?

It seems we live in a time, Mr. Speaker, when it is very easy to forgive sexual abusers, assailants, rapists, and sexual harassers who have a lot of power and wealth in society but very hard to forgive their victims for fighting back.

Look what is going on across the hallway. Secretary of Defense nominee Pete Hegseth has been credibly accused of sexually assaulting a woman at a conference in 2017 and entered into a major private financial settlement over the charges, and there are people planning to vote for this legislation today who also support his nomination.

Education Secretary nominee Linda McMahon and her husband were recently sued for failing to act on credible allegations of sexual abuse within the World Wrestling Entertainment organization.

Finally, of course, the President-elect's initial pick for Attorney General, Matt Gaetz, faces numerous allegations of sex trafficking a minor and statutory rape.

There are civil adjudications of sexual abuse going to the very top of the new administration. The law, as it stands today and as we have had it for decades, provides for waivers to protect the immigration status of victims of domestic violence who are charged with fighting back against their abuser.

While the proposed bill would retain waivers for victims in the deportability context, it would not allow for waivers or exceptions in the inadmissibility context. I don't know why this asymmetry and discordance were written into this legislation, whether it was deliberate or just accidental, but the upshot is that the entire national movement working to arrest and reduce domestic violence in America is now opposing this bill that claims to be in support of the victims of domestic violence.

We note another serious problem with the bill, which makes it backfire

again against victims. It would significantly expand the definition of "domestic violence" to include the statutory Violence Against Women Act definition that is used for the civil context of grants and funding. This much broader definition was never designed to be used in criminal law. In fact, the definition explicitly says that it covers conduct "that may or may not constitute criminal behavior."

The definition of domestic violence under existing Federal criminal law, which is currently also used in immigration law, focuses on the element, Mr. Speaker, of physical force, but the broader VAWA-based definition appropriately fitted for grant and funding purposes sweeps in a broad range of behaviors, including verbal, psychological, economic, or technological abuse.

Once again, in the inadmissibility context, this transposition can have severe consequences. Imagine a domestic violence victim covered by DACA who flees her abuser and removes half of the money from their joint bank account, enough to get a train or bus ticket to get away. Imagine the abuser calls the police and claims that she stole money from him and committed a theft. By merely admitting to the fact that she took funds out of their bank account, the victim could end up being deemed inadmissible and then removed from America.

Remember, the new inadmissibility grounds created by this bill do not require a conviction but a mere admission of the underlying facts.

The point is clear: If our goal is to prevent violence against women by illegal aliens, as the bill's title says, our current criminal and immigration laws already do that. We have strict punishments in place for anyone who commits such crimes, including deportation and inadmissibility for foreign nationals.

This bill would only make the immigration laws much harsher on the victims of domestic violence, sexual battery, and rape, which is the opposite of what we should be doing.

America, when it lives up to its ideals, as Tom Paine said, will become an asylum to humanity, not an insane asylum, mind you, but a place of refuge for people seeking freedom from religious, political, and economic oppression, and also, I might add, the kind of private gender violence that creates oppression and tyranny in the home.

Two centuries later, Ronald Reagan echoed the sentiment, reminding us that America was a "shining city upon a hill," a refuge "for all the Pilgrims from all the lost places who are hurtling through the darkness, toward home."

Last year, we celebrated the 30th anniversary of the Violence Against Women Act, and we must continue our work to oppose the tyranny of domestic violence over women in our country, but this legislation would set back our efforts to protect survivors and to stop abuse.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the majority to reconsider this legislation and for my colleagues to join us in opposing it.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HARRIS).

Mr. HARRIS of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 30, the Preventing Violence Against Women by Illegal Aliens Act.

Mr. Speaker, common sense dictates that if an illegal alien is in our country and commits a sex offense or domestic violence, they should be deported immediately. Common sense dictates that if an alien is at the border and has committed these kinds of egregious crimes in their past, they should not be allowed to take one step onto American soil.

Anything short of this standard is a complete and utter failure to protect American women and girls. This bill before us today ensures just that.

As Republicans, we have been called to clean up Biden's border crisis, and that means not only deporting illegal alien sex offenders and abusers, but we must stop them from coming into our country in the first place.

It is common sense that the legislation before us today codifies this standard. The Preventing Violence Against Women by Illegal Aliens Act shouldn't be controversial. Sadly, as we saw last week with the Laken Riley Act, many of our colleagues on the other side of the aisle will use any excuse to oppose commonsense border security.

I stand on behalf of my constituents in North Carolina's Eighth Congressional District to urge my colleagues to support this crucial initiative in our fight to keep our citizens safe.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. JAYAPAL).

Ms. JAYAPAL. Mr. Speaker, here we are, once again, with my Republican colleagues bringing a bill to the floor that does absolutely nothing to address the needs of the American people.

My Republican colleagues made lots of campaign promises to lower costs for everyday Americans, but not a single bill so far has done anything like that. Instead, this week appears to be a week where they say they are protecting women, yet their actions tell a different story.

Today, we are discussing a bill that takes the Violence Against Women Act, a bill meant to protect victims of domestic violence, and weaponizes it against domestic violence victims.

□ 0945

Mr. Speaker, that is exactly why 200 local and national advocacy organizations for survivors of domestic violence from across the country with deep expertise in this area have come out so strongly to oppose this bill.

I am talking about the National Task Force to End Sexual and Domestic Violence, the National Alliance to End

Sexual Violence, the National Network to End Domestic Violence, the Asian Pacific Institute on Gender-Based Violence, and groups that serve domestic violence survivors in more than 40 States across the country.

Let me be very clear once again. Under our current laws, those who are convicted or admit to domestic violence or crimes listed in this bill are already deportable and inadmissible to the country. There is actually no gap in the law that needs to be fixed.

Instead, in a perverse move, this bill would make it easier to label survivors of domestic violence as perpetrators to make them removable from the country and eliminate existing legal safeguards that protect survivors. Once again, this is a bill that widens the highway to Donald Trump's mass deportation plans.

I want to talk through an example. The police show up to a domestic violence call. The victim was attacked by her abuser, and she fought back in self-defense. Maybe the abuser has some scratches on his face.

It is common practice for the police to arrest both parties in that situation when responding to a domestic violence incident. The police write a report, describing how the victim hit her abuser in self-defense.

Under this bill, that is an admission constituting the elements of domestic violence, and this woman is now inadmissible and subject to deportation. Even if she is never charged, even if a judge later rules that she did not commit any crime, that so-called admission in the police report that she responded in self-defense to hit her abuser is enough to make her inadmissible under this bill.

Again, that is why more than 200 advocacy organizations for domestic violence survivors, deeply ensconced in the material of what happens every day across the country far too often, are all deeply opposed to this legislation. They know that this expansive bill that eliminates the existing safeguards for domestic violence survivors will harm those exact survivors and create a chilling effect for reporting future crimes, empowering abusers to go after immigrant women and children.

Right now we are only talking about immigrant survivors. Is this bill the start of a dangerous road, watering down protections for all victims of domestic violence across the country? Who is next?

The Violence Against Women Act is a landmark piece of legislation, a testament to a time when Democrats and Republicans could actually come together and legislate on issues of fundamental importance to this Nation, despite our differences.

The initial iteration of VAWA passed the House by voice vote. Can you imagine that? It passed by voice vote. It reshaped how we as a country talk about gender-based violence and how we treat survivors.

The Violence Against Women Act recognized that we cannot be serious

about eliminating violence against women if we are not equally serious about eradicating violence against everyone, regardless of immigration status.

There are so many reasons why individuals in domestic violence situations are unjustly forced into the criminal legal system. We have seen the data. Too often survivors are arrested alongside their abuser, and they are charged and even convicted of crimes involving violence which later prove to be in self-defense or unjustly charged. This bill makes it more likely that we harm the very people we want to protect.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Washington.

Ms. JAYAPAL. Mr. Speaker, here is the cruel irony. In the same week that Republicans are putting forth the nomination of a Secretary of Defense who won't even say that sexual assault is disqualifying, Republicans want to fool you into thinking that they care about domestic violence and sexual assault survivors.

I suppose I shouldn't be surprised. Despite VAWA's bipartisan history, we now have to fight tooth and nail to reauthorize it. It was Republicans who let the Violence Against Women Act languish and expire for 3 years. The leader of the Republican Party is once again a man who was found liable for sexual misconduct and bragged about grabbing and forcibly kissing women without their consent.

Last year, we celebrated the 30th anniversary of VAWA's enactment. Today, we have to watch our colleagues across the aisle make another cheap attempt to divide us and play gotcha politics. We should work together to eradicate domestic violence.

My bill, the WISE Act, would strengthen protections for survivors. I wish we could do that here and not this harmful, misleading bill. I urge my colleagues to oppose it.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a letter from over 200 local and national domestic violence organizations who oppose this bill.

NATIONAL TASK FORCE TO END SEXUAL
& DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

January 13, 2025.

HONORABLE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE, The undersigned groups that serve and advocate on behalf of victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and human trafficking, write to voice our opposition to HR 30.

We oppose this legislation as it would expand the circumstances under which domestic violence, child abuse and neglect, stalking, and sex offenses would constitute grounds of inadmissibility, as well as expand the definition of domestic violence to be considered for inadmissibility or deportability grounds. These measures would negatively impact immigrant survivors of domestic and sexual violence, and fail to alleviate the primary barriers to safety and stability experienced by survivors seeking relief under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

We are especially troubled that this legislation fails to include waivers that take into

account the needs of the victim or their family, and that it will limit the discretion that judges can exercise where the equities warrant, including situations where survivors who are inadvertently caught up in the criminal legal system will be harmed.

Unfortunately, immigrant victims are particularly vulnerable to being arrested and prosecuted for domestic violence if they acted in self-defense or are accused by an abuser of being a primary aggressor. A well-known tactic of abusers to maintain power and control over their victims is to report (and threaten to report) their partner to authorities, including local law enforcement, child protective services, ICE, and others—falsely claiming that their partner (the victim of their violence) is the one who is violent, neglectful, etc. These false reports (and the threats of them) are too often highly effective at keeping victims trapped in violent relationships.

Moreover, we know that parents of color are disproportionately accused of child abuse offenses, including abandonment and neglect. Domestic violence survivors are not infrequently charged with child neglect for having “failed to protect” their children from witnessing or exposure to an adult’s violence committed against the non-abusive parent, resulting in doubly penalizing the survivor and the children for violence committed by someone else. This legislation creates grounds of inadmissibility for these offenses without requiring a conviction, in circumstances where an individual admits that they committed acts that would constitute a crime.

Language and cultural barriers, fear of the abuser and the authorities, confusion, intimidation, a lack of awareness of rights, and a lack of access to advocates and other resources, all may prevent an immigrant victim from being able to communicate what really happened. Once in custody and/or facing trial, and desperate to be released and reunited with their children, these same factors—combined with poor legal counsel, particularly about the immigration consequences of criminal pleas and convictions—could lead to ineligibility for status, or the deportation of wrongly accused victims who may have pled to or been unfairly convicted of domestic violence charges.

The legislation’s expansion of the definition of domestic violence, which was expressly included in the Violence Against Women Act to allow for the provision of a greater array of victim services, to include circumstances that may not involve violence, physical force, or threats of such is also likely to sweep more survivors into the scope of the ground of inadmissibility or deportability. This will result in more victims being deported and/or bar them from obtaining lawful status. In so doing, it invites additional scrutiny of survivors during the course of their efforts to obtain immigration protections and safety from violence.

Furthermore, expanding the grounds of inadmissibility or ineligibility for status with no waivers would increase the risk that victims will decline to seek assistance from law enforcement or services if they fear that it will result in a family member being barred from legal status. When creating penalties, balance is key. Deterrence is critically important but will be ineffective if consequences are so severe that survivors will not come forward.

Although we are grateful for the efforts of lawmakers to seek to address the impact of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking, we believe the best way to do so is by expanding accessibility of survivor-based immigration relief and related benefits to noncitizen survivors, and by eliminating the cap on visas available to pe-

tioners for U and T nonimmigrant visas and the number of cases eligible for final adjudications of VAWA Cancellation of Removal. Rather than rushing to enact additional immigration penalties that could cause harm to survivors, we urge Congressional representatives to consult with service providers and survivors themselves to develop legislation that is responsive to their experiences and needs.

As a diverse coalition of organizations serving and advocating on behalf of victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking, we thank you for paying vigilant attention to how this bill, by expanding the ways in which domestic violence arrests can prevent people from accessing or maintaining legal status, can ultimately have devastating consequences for immigrant victims of domestic violence.

Sincerely,

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Asian Pacific Institute on Gender-Based Violence, ASISTA Immigration Assistance, Esperanza United, Tahiri Justice Center, AF3IRM, Alliance of Tribal Coalitions to End Violence, American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), Americans for Immigrant Justice, American Muslim Health Professionals, Autistic Self Advocacy, Black Women’s Blueprint, BWJP, Caminar Latino-Latinos United for Peace and Equity, Caring Across Generations, Center for Constitutional Rights, Center for Gender & Refugee Studies, Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights (CHIRLA), Center for Popular Democracy, Coalition on Human Needs, Coalition of Labor Union Women, AFL-CIO, Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd, U.S. Provinces, Freedom Network USA, Futures Without Violence, Gender-Based Violence Consulting, Human Trafficking Legal Center, IAmProSe, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, Japanese American Citizens League, Jewish Women International, Joyful Heart Foundation, Just Solutions, Justice in Aging, Justice and Joy National Collaborative (formerly National Crittenton).

Justice for Migrant Women, Legal Momentum, Lovelace Consulting, Mujeres Latinas en Accion, National Advocacy Center of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, National Alliance to End Sexual Violence, National Association of Social Workers, National Center on Domestic Violence, Trauma, and Mental Health, National Council of Jewish Women, National Employment Law Project, National Indigenous Women’s Resource Center, National LGBTQ Institute on Intimate Partner Violence, National Network to End Domestic Violence, National Resource Center on Domestic Violence, National Survivor Network, National Women’s Law Center, Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Public Advocacy for Kids (PAK), Reframe Health and Justice, Refugees International, Respect Together, Safe Havens Interfaith Partnership Against Domestic Violence and Elder Abuse, SAGE Empowerment, Sahiyo U.S., Sisters of Mercy of the Americas Justice Team, South Asian SOAR, The National Domestic Violence Hotline, UltraViolet Action, VALOR, Youth First Justice Collaborative, YWCA USA.

STATE, TERRITORIAL, AND LOCAL

Alabama:

AshaKiran.

Arizona:

Arizona Coalition to End Sexual and Domestic Violence, William E. Morris Institute for Justice.

Arkansas:

Arkansas Coalition Against Sexual Assault.

California:

California Partnership to End Domestic Violence, Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking, Al Otro Lado, Asian Law Alliance, Community Solutions, Empower Yolo, Haus of a Stranger, Healthy Alternatives to Violent Environments, Immigration Center for Women and Children, Justice At Last, Los Angeles LGBT Center, Maitri, North Coast Rape Crisis Team, Peace Over Violence, Project Sister Family Services, Rape Counseling Services of Fresno, Reach the Valley (REACH), Verity, Wild Iris Family Counseling and Crisis Center, YWCA Golden Gate Silicon Valley.

Colorado:

Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault, Violence Free Colorado, American Friends Service Committee, Colorado Compañeros: Four Corners Immigrant Resource Center, Colorado Immigrant Rights Coalition, El Corazón LLC, Swan Counseling Services, Denver Justice and Peace Committee.

Connecticut:

Connecticut Coalition Against Domestic Violence.

Delaware:

Delaware Coalition Against Domestic Violence (DCADV).

District of Columbia:

DC Coalition Against Domestic Violence, Asian Pacific American Legal Resource Center, Bend the Arc: Jewish Action, The Person Center.

Florida:

Florida Legal Services, Inc.

Georgia:

Georgia Coalition Against Domestic Violence, Clayton County Association Against Family Violence, Inc., Columbus Alliance for Battered Women, Inc. d/b/a Hope Harbour, International Women’s House, Northwest Georgia Family Crisis Center, Inc., Raksha, Inc.

Hawaii:

Domestic Violence Action Center, Maui Economic Opportunity, Inc.

Idaho:

Idaho Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence.

Illinois:

Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence, Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault, Illinois Accountability Initiative, Illinois Alliance for Reentry and Justice, Arab American Family Services, Legal Aid Society of Metropolitan Family Services, The Porchlight Collective SAP.

Indiana:

Indiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence, Inc., Indiana Coalition to End Sexual Assault and Human Trafficking (ICESAHT), Family Service Association, ASSIST Indiana, Inc., The Caring Place, Sheltering Wings, The Center for Women and Families, Inc., The Stepping Stone Shelter.

Iowa:

Iowa Coalition Against Domestic Violence, EMBARC Iowa.

Kansas:

Kansas Coalition Against Sexual & Domestic Violence.

Kentucky:

Kentucky Association of Sexual Assault Programs, ZeroV.

Louisiana:

Louisiana Foundation Against Sexual Assault.

Maine:

Maine Coalition to End Domestic Violence, Maine Coalition Against Sexual Assault, Preble Street.

Maryland:

Maryland Coalition Against Sexual Assault, Network Against Domestic Violence, The Human Trafficking Prevention Project, University of Maryland SAFE Center.

Massachusetts:

Jane Doe Inc.

Michigan:

Michigan Coalition to End Domestic and Sexual Violence, SafeHouse Center.

Minnesota:

Violence Free Minnesota, Transforming Generations.

Mississippi:

Mississippi Coalition Against Domestic Violence.

Montana:

Montana Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence.

Nebraska:

Nebraska Coalition to End Sexual and Domestic Violence, Catholic Charities of Omaha, Parent-Child Center, Rape and Domestic Abuse Program, Willow Rising.

Nevada:

Nevada Coalition to End Domestic and Sexual Violence, Immigration Center for Women and Children—Nevada Office.

New Jersey:

New Jersey Coalition to End Domestic Violence.

New Mexico:

Tewa Women United.

New York:

New York State Coalition Against Domestic Violence, Brooklyn Defender Services, Co-Counsel NYC, Catholic Migration Services, Jahajee Sisters, Her Justice, Inc., Hope's Door, Northern Manhattan Improvement Corporation, Safe Horizon Immigration Law Project, The Legal Aid Society, Turning Point for Women & Families, urban justice center | domestic violence project, Violence Intervention Program, Womankind.

North Carolina:

North Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence, NC Coalition Against Sexual Assault, Family Abuse Services, Families First, Inc., Friend to Friend, Kearah's Place Inc., Our Voice, Ruth's House, Safelight Inc., Shining Light in Darkness, UCare, Inc.

Ohio:

Ohio Alliance To End Sexual Violence, Ohio Domestic Violence Network, Advocating Opportunity.

Oregon:

Oregon Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence.

Pennsylvania:

Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence, Pennsylvania Immigration Resource Center, Pennsylvania Coalition to Advance Respect, Citizens Against Physical, Sexual, and Emotional Abuse, Inc. (CAPSEA, Inc.), Congreso de Latinos Unidos, Domestic Violence Services of Southwestern Pennsylvania, Family Services Incorporated, Laurel House, Lutheran Settlement House, SEAMAAC, Inc., Safe Monroe, Turning Point of Lehigh Valley, Inc., Victims Resource Center, Women's Center of Greater Pittsburgh, Women In Transition, The Women's Center, Inc., WRC.

Puerto Rico:

Casa Juana Colón, Centro de la Mujer Dominicana, Inc.

Rhode Island:

Rhode Island Coalition Against Domestic Violence.

South Carolina:

South Carolina Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Assault.

Tennessee:

Tennessee Coalition to End Domestic and Sexual Violence.

Texas:

Daya Inc., Houston Immigration Legal Services Collaborative, Mosaic Family Services.

Utah:

Utah Coalition Against Sexual Assault, Utah Domestic Violence Coalition.

Vermont:

Vermont Network Against Domestic and Sexual Violence, AWARE, Inc., Mosaic Vermont, NewStory Center, Safeline, Inc.

Virginia:

Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, Ayuda.

Washington:

WA State Coalition Against Domestic Violence, API Chaya, Northwest Immigrant Rights Project, YWCA of Walla Walla.

West Virginia:

West Virginia Coalition Against Domestic Violence.

Wisconsin:

End Domestic Abuse Wisconsin, Wisconsin Coalition Against Sexual Assault, ASTOP, Inc. Sexual Abuse Center, BeLEAF Survivors, Benedict Center, Deaf Unity, FREE, Freedom, Inc., FRIENDS, Inc., Embrace Services, Inc., Reach Counseling, Roots4Change Cooperative, UNIDOS Against Domestic Violence Stepping Stones, Inc., We All Rise AARC.

Wyoming:

Wyoming Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault.

Ms. LEE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CLINE).

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for leading the charge on this legislation, and I find it appalling to hear the rhetoric from the other side.

The excuses being made for the individuals who are here illegally, committing acts of domestic violence, committing acts of violence against women, and trying to defeat this legislation that would strengthen the laws to help these victims are appalling.

As a former domestic violence prosecutor and as a State legislator, we have seen this before. When we try to strengthen laws to protect victims of domestic violence, we find all too often those who would essentially become apologists for the abusers themselves come in and object to these efforts.

We are seeing that here today. When it comes to the Violence Against Women Act, yes, that was a bipartisan piece of legislation until the Democrats were in control of the House. Then we saw them try to amend it to make it more pro-abortion rights, pro-trans rights. You can't even define a woman. How are you going to pass a Violence Against Women Act that actually protects women?

Yes, we stand for the original Violence Against Women Act. In fact, we offered it as a substitute. Guess what? The Democrats voted against it be-

cause they would rather stand up for the other extraneous provisions of the legislation.

This legislation will protect American communities from criminal, illegal aliens; create new grounds of inadmissibility and removability; and expand current grounds for aliens who commit sex offenses and domestic violence offenses.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support it because illegal aliens who commit child abuse, sexual assault, and domestic violence have no place in our country. This bill makes it clear that predators will not be tolerated in the United States.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I wonder if our colleagues could explain why more than 200 groups advocating for women's rights and women's security are opposing this legislation?

Can they explain why the groups that are on the front lines of opposing domestic violence reject their legislation as sloppy and bound to hurt the victims?

We have heard no explanation about that, and we reject the slur that we are somehow standing up for the abusers here when we are standing up for the victims. This legislation, if it were to pass, would actually make it a lot easier for the abusers to terrify and intimidate the victims.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the very distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. CORREA).

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, let's be clear: Under current law, people who commit sexual offenses are already inadmissible to this country and subject to deportation.

Let's be clear: I fully support, all of us fully support, getting convicted sexual predators off of our streets, irrespective of their legal status.

Sexual crimes are the most heinous crimes. However, to solve a crime, first you have to report it. Sadly, sex crimes are the most underreported crimes there are.

Mr. Speaker, in Orange County, we have worked for years to make sure to earn the trust so the immigrant community can step up and report crimes, and this bill is going to undo all of that work. This bill, by using the broader VAWA definition, will make victims who acted in self-defense, victims who were wrongly accused by their abusers, unable to defend themselves, and subject to deportation.

This bill will also apply to individuals with legal status, people with green cards, students, temporary workers, DACA holders, and TPS holders.

Mr. Speaker, this bill will now give crime victims all the reasons in the world not to report a crime. This bill punishes victims, pushes victims back into the shadows, telling the victims if they report a crime, they are subject to deportation.

I ask my colleagues to let us go back. Let us redraft this bill to do what it is

intended to do, to get sexual predators off our streets and to protect the victims of sex crimes, the most heinous crimes.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this measure.

Ms. LEE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. McCLINTOCK).

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, three moms came before the House Committee on the Judiciary last fall. They had one thing in common. Their daughters had been brutally assaulted and murdered by illegal aliens who had been allowed into this country by the Democratic administration and had not been removed even after committing other offenses, as well.

The statistics tell us how broad this threat has become. Behind the statistics are grieving families, shattered lives, and entirely preventable atrocities. Not one of these murderers would have been here except for the Democrats' deliberate policies.

The Democrats often talk about the war on women, but they couldn't care less about allowing a flood of sexual offenders, domestic violence offenders, and child abusers into our communities, allowing them to stay indefinitely, free from any fear of deportation and protected by the Democrats' sanctuary laws.

When these monsters commit these ghastly acts and grief-stricken moms come here for help, the Democrats put on their best long faces, assure everyone how much they grieve with the families, and then argue to continue precisely the same policies that have produced this nightmare in the first place.

Thank God that in 4 days this tragic chapter in our Nation's history will close. Shortly after noon on Monday, President Trump will issue executive orders to protect the American people once again. It is too late for these grieving families but perhaps just in time for yours or mine.

Yet I worry that if the Democrats are ever returned to power, these policies will resume. We have got to change our laws so that they can't. This measure removes the loopholes in current law that allowed the Democrats to unleash this scourge on our communities and requires that illegal aliens who commit sex offenses or domestic violence not be allowed into this country under any circumstances and must be immediately removed if they do get in, no matter who is President.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from California (Ms. SIMON).

Ms. SIMON. Mr. Speaker, I thank Ranking Member RASKIN for the time.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored today to speak in this Chamber as a survivor. Folks know back home that I have been doing this work for 30 years, day in and day out.

As a survivor, I almost lost my life in my early twenties. I am proud to stand with millions of women and girls who

have been victims and who are moving toward survivorship in saying no to this piece of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I come with 30 years of experience. I started my career leading the Young Women's Freedom Center, and I stood shoulder to shoulder with young women and girls who had been trafficked and beaten. I have been in morgues. I have been in the tanks of our county jails, literally on my knees, pleading with law enforcement to let young women out who themselves were victims and who were incarcerated wrongly for standing up for themselves while they fought for their lives.

I have learned through this work that justice is not a principle. It is our responsibility.

Later in my career, I led the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law started by President Kennedy. We expanded access and legal representation for migrants and asylum seekers, many who came seeking peace and solidarity, in search of safety and dignity.

Today, as a Representative of California's 12th District, I remain committed to advancing real solutions and making our communities safer. I, too, was a domestic violence advocate for a prosecutor.

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I know this work. I remain committed to working with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to fix a severely broken immigration system, but moreover, I am here to stand up for victims.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman from California an additional 1 minute.

Ms. SIMON. H.R. 30, and I repeat, does nothing to advance these solutions. Instead, it broadens the definition of domestic violence in ways that punishes survivors, making them inadmissible and subject to deportation, regardless of their legal status.

I say to my colleagues: We must read this bill. Read it. Let me be clear: We know that Federal law already allows deportation, demands deportation for individuals convicted of domestic violence. H.R. 30 doesn't strengthen the protection of survivors—it weaponizes them.

I know what it means to protect victims, Mr. Speaker. It means to fight systemic inequities in our current systems that don't work for those victims or survivors. H.R. 30 doesn't do this work.

That is why I too stand with over 200 organizations, one in which I co-founded, the Sister Warriors Freedom Coalition, that is 10,000 strong, who are young women and girls who are surviving rape and domestic violence and trafficking. They, too, say no.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for her distinguished remarks, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. ONDER).

Mr. ONDER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 30, the Preventing Violence Against Women by Illegal Aliens Act.

President Biden's open-border policies have been felt in our communities where now more than ever women are hesitant to walk alone in parking lots and look over their shoulders.

In the past few years, we have seen illegal aliens chase, beat, sexually assault, and burn women even in public. These illegal aliens target and abuse women.

This bill sends an important message that we will have zero tolerance for domestic and sexual violence by illegal aliens.

H.R. 30, the Preventing Violence Against Women by Illegal Aliens Act, builds on the Laken Riley Act. While the Laken Riley Act would have prevented the death of that 22-year-old nursing student, this bill will protect women in the future by strengthening protections against violent aliens.

This bill has two important components.

First, it amends current immigration law to expand the definition of sex offenses that require deportation. It would explicitly create grounds for inadmissibility for aliens who commit a sex offense as defined by the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006.

Second, it explicitly establishes a ground of inadmissibility for specific domestic violence offenses. It closes a loophole in current law and clarifies what illegal aliens must be removed for domestic violence.

Enforcement by ICE for these offenses has plummeted in the years between the Trump and the Biden administrations. Over that same period, we have seen an increase in violent crimes and sexual assaults by illegal aliens. It is time to replace the slap-on-the-wrist approach with law and order.

I genuinely believe that this legislation is part of our mandate from the American people, and we should send this legislation to Donald Trump's desk for signature on day one.

On Tuesday, I was very encouraged to see 48 of my Democrat colleagues vote for the commonsense protection of Americans by voting for the Laken Riley Act. Deporting domestic violence offenders and aliens who commit sexual assault should not be a partisan issue. I hope that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle will join us in supporting H.R. 30.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER).

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, let's be very clear. Sexual offenses and domestic violence are serious crimes and are already grounds for deportability and inadmissibility, as they should be.

Unfortunately, this bill is so poorly drafted that it would result in extremely harsh and unintended consequences, including the removal of survivors of domestic violence.

This bill attempts to significantly expand the definition of domestic violence to include the Violence Against Women Act definition that is used for grants and funding. This is a much broader definition that was never meant to be used in criminal law. We know that because the definition explicitly says it covers conduct “that may or may not constitute criminal behavior.”

The definition for domestic violence under Federal criminal law focuses on physical force. This broader VAWA-based definition sweeps in a wider range of behaviors that domestic violence organizations say will implicate survivors who have used violence in self-defense or who were accused by their abusers and were either unable to defend themselves or pled guilty to avoid having to go through the court process.

This bill would also make it less likely that immigrant communities will report incidents of domestic violence. We recently celebrated the 30th anniversary of the passage of VAWA, and we should continue our work to combat domestic violence, but this legislation would actually set back our efforts to protect survivors.

That is why over 200 national and local groups, as part of the National Task Force to End Sexual and Domestic Violence, the experts in the field, oppose this legislation. I think we ought to listen to them. We need to work together to solve our immigration problems, but this bill takes us in the wrong direction.

The Republican majority has chosen to begin this year with a series of bills intended to fearmonger and demonize immigrants.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KENNEDY of Utah). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman from New York an additional 15 seconds to conclude.

Mr. NADLER. The Republican majority has chosen to begin this year with a series of bills intended to fearmonger and demonize immigrants. This legislation not only perpetuates that effort, but it would also have serious consequences for survivors of domestic violence.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this misguided bill.

Ms. LEE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 7 minutes to the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE).

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, yes, I rise today to “demonize,” as the word was used on the left across the aisle, to demonize illegal immigrants who are here raping our women and girls, murdering our women and girls, and who are pedophiles molesting our children. You are darn right. That is what I am here to do today.

I rise in strong support of my bill, H.R. 30, the Preventing Violence Against Women By Illegal Aliens Act.

Under the open-border policies of Joe Biden and border czar KAMALA HARRIS

and Secretary Mayorkas, our country has been ravaged by a hoard of illegal aliens molesting American children, battering and bruising and beating up American women, and violently raping American women and girls.

My bill makes it very clear: If an illegal alien commits a sex crime or an act of domestic violence, they are inadmissible and deportable—we aren’t letting you into our country, and if you are already here, we are sending you back to yours.

My colleagues on the other side of the aisle like to try to minimize this issue because they refuse to acknowledge the consequences of their open-borders agenda, but the numbers don’t lie.

According to ICE, as of July, there were nearly 650,000 illegal aliens on the nondetained docket who are convicted criminals who have been charged with crimes.

These criminal illegal aliens freely roam our streets committing senseless acts of violence against American women and children. This includes over 100,000 illegal aliens convicted of or charged with assault. It includes over 20,000 illegal aliens convicted of or charged with sexual assault and rape. It includes over 12,000 illegal aliens convicted of or charged with sex offenses. It includes over 3,000 illegal aliens convicted of or charged with kidnapping. And it includes nearly 15,000 illegal aliens convicted of or charged with murder. That is who the left are defending this morning: murderers, rapists, and pedophiles.

Hundreds of thousands of criminal illegal aliens are out on our streets terrorizing our women and girls. This bill passed the House last year in September by a vote of 266–158. Mr. Speaker, 158 Democrats voted against this bill last time. Will they apologize to American women and girls today and do the right thing for our citizens?

A vote against this bill is a vote against deporting illegal aliens who rape and abuse women and children. A vote against this bill is a vote to invite illegal aliens who rape and abuse women and children into the United States of America. I can think of nothing less American than that.

It is despicable that 158 Members of this body, which is supposed to represent the interests of American citizens, voted to prioritize illegal aliens who are sexual predators and domestic abusers, rapists, and pedophiles over the safety of American women and girls.

Mr. Speaker, what do the 158 Members of this body who voted last time to protect illegal aliens who are sexual predators have to say to the family of Jocelyn Nungaray, a 12-year-old girl who was brutally raped and strangled to death by two illegal aliens from Venezuela?

What do the 158 Democrats who voted against this bill last time have to say to the family of Rachel Morin from Maryland, a mother of five, who was

brutally raped, brutally choked, and beaten to death on a hiking trail by an illegal alien from El Salvador?

What do the 158 Members of this body, the Democrats who voted against this bill last time, have to say to the family of Kayla Hamilton, a 20-year-old with autism who was tied up, raped, and strangled to death with a phone cord by an illegal alien who was a member of MS-13?

As a survivor of both rape and domestic violence myself, I know the devastating toll, the devastating consequences, that heinous crimes like these have on a woman. I know the lifelong, irreversible scars these heinous crimes leave behind.

The blood and the physical and emotional pain caused by these tragedies, the trauma caused by these tragedies, the lifelong trauma of these tragedies, this blood is on the hands of every single Democrat in this body who votes against this bill.

It is our birthright as American citizens to live freely and safely in our communities. One woman, one child victimized by one illegal alien is one too many. They have no right to be here.

Some of my colleagues across the aisle claim that the definition of domestic violence in this bill is too broad. They are wrong. The current definition isn’t broad enough, and I know this now that I have been a victim most recently of domestic violence and abuse that VAWA did not go far enough, and our States have a lot more to go to protect women and girls.

I implore my colleagues to look at their hearts, hear the cries of the families who have been shattered by these evil acts committed by illegal aliens, and put American women and children first and pass this bill.

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Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD three reports on arrests.

[From the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Feb. 2, 2024]
ERO SEATTLE ARRESTS 6 NONCITIZENS WITH CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS FOR CHILD EXPLOITATION DURING NATIONAL OPERATION

SEATTLE—U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement’s (ICE) Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) Seattle arrested six noncitizens convicted of crimes related to child exploitation during a nationwide law enforcement effort that ran from January 16–28.

“Noncitizens who commit repugnant acts at the expense of children will not be allowed to claim our great nation as their home,” said ERO Seattle Field Office Director Drew Bostock. “The arrests ERO Seattle made during this national operation are an example of the constant contributions we make locally to keep the U.S. safe from child predators.”

All arrests took place in the assigned ERO Seattle states of Alaska, Washington and Oregon, with criminal convictions made by courts in Washington and Oregon.

Those arrested include:
A 53-year-old citizen of El Salvador in Tacoma who was convicted of felony child molestation in the first degree, child molestation in the second degree, and rape of a child in the third degree.

A 42-year-old citizen of Mexico in Moses Lake who was convicted of dealing in depictions of a minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct.

A 39-year-old citizen of Mexico in Federal Way who was convicted of communication with a minor for immoral purposes.

A 69-year-old citizen of Mexico in Yakima who was convicted of dealing in depictions of a minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct.

A 58-year-old citizen of Mexico in Yakima who was convicted of child molestation in the first degree, child molestation in the second degree, and rape of a child in the third degree.

A 43-year-old citizen of Mexico in Woodburn, Oregon, who was convicted of first degree sexual abuse of a minor.

ERO officers evaluate individuals on a case-by-case basis, assessing the totality of the facts and circumstances to make informed arrest determinations. Those cases amenable to federal criminal prosecution can be presented to the U.S. attorney's office. ERO also coordinates with U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to evaluate the completion of relevant noncitizen applications.

In fiscal year 2023, ERO arrested 73,822 non-citizens with criminal histories; this group had 290,178 associated charges and convictions with an average of four per individual. These included 33,209 assaults; 4,390 sex and sexual assaults; 7,520 weapons offenses; 1,713 charges or convictions for homicide; and 1,655 kidnapping offenses.

As one of ICE's three operational directorates, ERO is the principal federal law enforcement authority in charge of domestic immigration enforcement. ERO's mission is to protect the homeland through the arrest and removal of those who undermine the safety of U.S. communities and the integrity of U.S. immigration laws, and its primary areas of focus are interior enforcement operations, management of the agency's detained and non-detained populations, and repatriation of noncitizens who have received final orders of removal. ERO's workforce consists of more than 7,700 law enforcement and non-law enforcement support personnel across 25 domestic field offices and 208 locations nationwide, 30 overseas postings, and multiple temporary duty travel assignments along the border.

Members of the public can report crimes and suspicious activity by dialing 866-347-2423 or completing the online tip form. Learn more about ICE's mission to increase public safety in your community by following us on X, formerly known as Twitter, @EROSeattle.

[From US NEWS, May 16, 2024]

SERIAL RAPIST ILLEGAL MIGRANT ATTACKED WOMAN IN RAPE DUNGEON ON WHEELS

(By Katherine Donlevy)

An illegal migrant allegedly went on a serial raping spree in Southern California, attacking his victims in a "rape dungeon on wheels" before he was caught in the act by cops.

Eduardo Sarabia, 40, was arrested Monday with a 26-year-old woman inside his decked-out van, which he had driven to a remote area of the San Gabriel Mountains near San Bernadino, sources told Fox 11.

It was the second time in two days that he allegedly took a victim to the secluded spot—but investigators suspect that Sarabia's twisted spree lasted much longer.

[From US News, June 15, 2024]

RACHEL MORIN MURDER: ILLEGAL IMMIGRANT FROM EL SALVADOR CHARGED IN RAPE, KILLING OF MARYLAND MOM-OF-5

(By Katherine Donlevy)

A migrant from El Salvador has been busted for the brutal 2023 rape and murder of

mom of five Rachel Morin on a Maryland hiking trail, cops said.

Victor Martinez-Hernandez, 23, was tracked down in Tulsa, Oklahoma Friday, after police matched his DNA to the gruesome crime scene, Harford County Sheriff Jeffrey Gahler told reporters Saturday.

"Rachel's murderer is no longer a free man and, hopefully, he will never have the opportunity to walk free again," Gahler said.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, since we have someone from the State of Maryland, this was on FOX News: "Arrest of illegal immigrant previously convicted of rape in Maryland marks record for ICE."

"ICE nabs several migrants convicted of child molestation, one convicted murderer, in blue State suburbs."

Another one from Maryland: "Rachel Morin murder: Illegal immigrant from El Salvador charged in rape, killing of Maryland mom of five."

We had someone from Washington today talk. Here is an article about the ERO: "ERO Seattle arrests six noncitizens with criminal convictions for child exploitation during national operation."

In California: "Serial rapist illegal migrant attacked woman in 'rape dungeon on wheels,'" said the cops.

Of course, for someone from New York, here is the headline from New York: "ERO New York City arrests unlawfully present Salvadoran citizen convicted of rape."

These are the illegals that the left is defending today. I find it disgusting and offensive, and I will always put American women and girls first.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE).

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to this dangerous legislation. It has been pointed out in this debate that H.R. 30 fails to protect domestic abuse survivors as it undermines the Violence Against Women Act, historic legislation that was carefully drafted in a bipartisan manner, which included critical protections like U visas and T visas, the battered spouse waiver, and the option to self-petition for permanent residence.

This legislation, whether it means it or not or intends it or not, really cancels out these important protections.

Immigrant survivors are already afraid. We don't need to fearmonger them anymore. They are already scared of contacting the police due to the deportation risk, and H.R. 30 exacerbates the real concerns that these victims will be swept up by this bill.

As noted by a wide range of stakeholders, immigrant victims are particularly vulnerable to being arrested and prosecuted for domestic violence or acting in self-defense, even if they are falsely accused by an abuser of being a primary aggressor.

We know that this comes straight out of a playbook by some of our historic traffickers and pimps. This bill

would empower pimps and traffickers as it is written, and it will sweep more survivors into being inadmissible or deportable.

Mr. Speaker, how does that protect them?

In the name of protecting domestic violence victims, we cannot debate and pass a bill that makes it worse for them. If the majority is serious about addressing the epidemic of domestic and sexual violence in our country, then we can start by addressing the funding challenges facing the Victims of Crime Act, which supports services for victims, or by expanding access to U visas and T visas, which help law enforcement protect victims.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 15 seconds to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, we want to protect moms from domestic violence acts, as homicide is the leading cause of death of pregnant women.

Mr. Speaker, at the appropriate time, I will offer a motion to recommit so we can fix this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his indulgence.

Ms. LEE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers. I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD the text of this amendment immediately prior to the vote on the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I can't blame my colleagues because they ran on a platform of doing better than Joe Biden on the economy, but he gave us an economy that is the glory of the world and "the envy of the world," as The Economist magazine put it recently. It created 16 million new jobs, a roaring stock market, and a revived manufacturing sector.

Instead of doing anything to lower the price of groceries, which is what they promised, and to lower the price of energy, which they promised, they come back and basically ask us to pass what is already in the law but they subtract from their duplicative and redundant section the waivers and exceptions that protect the victims and survivors of domestic violence.

Instead, they just want to associate all immigrants with criminal delinquency. The vast majority of rapes in America of American women are committed by citizens, and the vast majority of noncitizens never commit rapes.

Donald Trump released 58,184 noncitizens with criminal records who came in during his administration, including 8,620 violent criminals and 306 murderers. ICE ended up rearresting 11,000

noncitizens who had been admitted under Donald Trump.

We can sit here and demagogue back and forth and say, “You let someone in who did something bad. You let someone in who did something criminal,” but we are not going to do that. We want to make progress for America.

Let’s reject this opportunistic, silly bill, and let’s move forward to guarantee the safety of America’s women.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Democrats claim this bill is unnecessary because aliens who commit sex offenses or domestic violence offenses are already inadmissible or removable. That ignores reality.

Take, for example, the fact that, under current immigration law, there is no explicit ground of inadmissibility for illegal aliens who commit domestic violence offenses, despite a ground of removability for aliens who commit such offenses, or consider that despite certain sex offenses making aliens removable from the country, there currently is not a ground of inadmissibility or removability for certain sex offenses.

Although some aliens who commit these offenses may be found inadmissible or removable for having committed a crime involving moral turpitude, that is far from certain.

Under current law, loopholes abound. For example, in 2023, the Ninth Circuit held that a conviction for menacing constituting domestic violence was not a crime involving moral turpitude even though the alien threatened his wife with a knife.

The Third Circuit held that an alien was not removable despite a conviction for involuntary deviant sexual intercourse with a 15-year-old.

Similarly, courts have found that certain convictions for contributing to the delinquency of a minor, assault of a victim under 12 years old, and annoying or molesting a child are not crimes involving moral turpitude.

That is why this bill is imperative. It is to ensure that criminal aliens who endanger families and communities can be removed from the United States.

The Biden-Harris administration’s war on women must come to an end, and this bill is one step toward that.

Making guests in our country inadmissible to and removable from the United States because they have committed a sex offense or domestic violence offense should be something that even open-border Democrats can agree with us on.

Mr. Speaker, the Preventing Violence Against Women by Illegal Aliens Act is a straightforward, commonsense bill that I urge my colleagues to support, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 30.

H.R. 30 undermines the basic constitutional protection of a person being innocent until

proven guilty. It subjects immigrants, including those who have been victims of domestic violence, to new grounds of inadmissibility and deportability that do not require a conviction in court. This is an ominous step toward the erosion of the rights of all people in the United States, including citizens.

The U.S. immigration system has been broken for decades. Every bipartisan proposal to fix it has been fractured by Republicans’ refusal to work with Democrats to find effective solutions.

Now, as we begin the 119th Congress with Republicans again in the majority, they continue to reject a bipartisan way forward to find real solutions. Instead, Republicans have chosen to bring more deeply flawed messaging bills to the House floor. This legislation does not just target people who are in the United States illegally. Its impact will be felt by many of our neighbors, from green card holders and students to temporary workers and DACA recipients.

Here’s the bottom line: under our existing immigration laws, people who commit domestic violence, sexual offenses, or other heinous crimes are already inadmissible and removable. This bill does not secure the border, nor does it work to fix our immigration system. It only puts innocent people, legally present in the United States, at risk of deportation. Republicans must begin to work toward bipartisan, constructive solutions to fix our broken immigration system.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MORAN). All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 5, the previous question is ordered on the bill.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Ms. Moore of Wisconsin moves to recommit the bill H.R. 30 to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The material previously referred to by Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin is as follows:

Ms. Moore of Wisconsin moves to recommit the bill H.R. 30 to the Committee on the Judiciary with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith, with the following amendment:

Page 3, line 10, insert after “is inadmissible.” the following: “The Attorney General or Secretary of Homeland Security shall not be limited by the criminal court record and may waive the application of clauses (i) and (ii) in the case of an alien who has been battered or subjected to extreme cruelty and who is not and was not the primary perpetrator of violence in the relationship, upon making a determination described in section 237(a)(7)(A)(i).”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XIX, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote on the question of passage.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 206, nays 213, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 16]

YEAS—206

Adams	Garcia (TX)	Ocasio-Cortez
Aguilar	Gillen	Olszewski
Amo	Golden (ME)	Omar
Ansari	Goldman (NY)	Pallone
Auchincloss	Gomez	Panetta
Balint	Gonzalez, V.	Pappas
Barragan	Goodlander	Perez
Bell	Gottheimer	Peters
Bera	Gray	Pingree
Beyer	Green, Al (TX)	Pocan
Bishop	Harder (CA)	Pou
Bonamici	Hayes	Pressley
Boyle (PA)	Himes	Ramirez
Brown	Horsford	Randall
Brownley	Houlihan	Raskin
Budzinski	Hoyer	Riley (NY)
Bynum	Hoyle (OR)	Rivas
Carbajal	Huffman	Ross
Carson	Ivey	Ruiz
Carter (LA)	Jackson (IL)	Ryan
Casar	Jacobs	Salinas
Case	Jayapal	Sanchez
Casten	Jeffries	Scanlon
Castor (FL)	Johnson (GA)	Schakowsky
Castro (TX)	Johnson (TX)	Schneider
Cherfilus-	Kamlager-Dove	Scholten
McCormick	Kaptur	Schrier
Chu	Keating	Scott (VA)
Cisneros	Kelly (IL)	Scott, David
Clark (MA)	Kennedy (NY)	Sewell
Clarke (NY)	Khanna	Sherrill
Cleaver	Krishnamoorthi	Simon
Clyburn	Landsman	Smith (WA)
Cohen	Larsen (WA)	Sorensen
Conaway	Larson (CT)	Soto
Connolly	Latimer	Stansbury
Correa	Lee (NV)	Stanton
Costa	Lee (PA)	Stevens
Courtney	Leger Fernandez	Strickland
Craig	Levin	Subramanyam
Crockett	Liccardo	Suozi
Crow	Lieu	Swalwell
Cuellar	Lofgren	Sykes
Davids (KS)	Lynch	Takano
Davis (IL)	Magaziner	Thanedar
Davis (NC)	Mannion	Thompson (CA)
Dean (PA)	Matsui	Thompson (MS)
DeGette	McBath	Titus
DeLauro	McBride	Tlaib
DelBene	McClain Delaney	Tokuda
Deluzio	McClellan	Tonko
DeSaulnier	McCollum	Torres (CA)
Dexter	McDonald Rivet	Torres (NY)
Dingell	McGarvey	Trahan
Doggett	McGovern	Tran
Elfreth	McIver	Turner (TX)
Escobar	Meeks	Underwood
Espallat	Menendez	Vargas
Evans (PA)	Meng	Vasquez
Fields	Mfume	Veasey
Figures	Min	Velazquez
Fletcher	Moore (WI)	Vindman
Foster	Morelle	Wasserman
Foushee	Morrison	Schultz
Frankel, Lois	Moskowitz	Waters
Friedman	Mullin	Watson Coleman
Frost	Nadler	Whitesides
Garamendi	Neal	Williams (GA)
Garcia (CA)	Neguse	
Garcia (IL)	Norcross	

NAYS—213

Aderholt	Bacon	Bean (FL)
Alford	Baird	Begich
Allen	Balderson	Bentz
Amodei (NV)	Barr	Bergman
Arrington	Barrett	Bice
Babin	Baumgartner	Biggs (AZ)

Biggs (SC) Hamadeh (AZ) Moore (NC)
 Bilirakis Haridopolos Moore (UT)
 Boebert Harrigan Moore (WV)
 Bost Harris (MD) Moran
 Bresnahan Harris (NC) Murphy
 Buchanan Harshbarger Nehls
 Burchett Hern (OK) Newhouse
 Burlison Higgins (LA) Norman
 Calvert Hill (AR) Nunn (IA)
 Cammack Hinson Obernolte
 Carey Houchin Ogles
 Carter (GA) Hudson Onder
 Carter (TX) Huizenga Owens
 Ciscomani Hurd (CO) Palmer
 Cline Issa Perry
 Cloud Jack Pfluger
 Clyde Jackson (TX) Reschenthaler
 Cole James Rogers (AL)
 Collins Johnson (LA) Rogers (KY)
 Comer Johnson (SD) Rose
 Crane Jordan Rouzer
 Crank Joyce (OH) Roy
 Crawford Joyce (PA) Rulli
 Crenshaw Kean Rutherford
 De La Cruz Kelly (MS) Salazar
 DesJarlais Kelly (PA) Scalise
 Diaz-Balart Kennedy (UT) Schmidt
 Donalds Kiggans (VA) Schweikert
 Downing Kiley (CA) Scott, Austin
 Dunn (FL) Kim Self
 Edwards Knott Sessions
 Ellzey Kustoff Shreve
 Emmer LaHood Simpson
 Estes LaLota Smith (MO)
 Evans (CO) LaMalfa Smith (NE)
 Ezell Langworthy Smith (NJ)
 Fallon Latta Smucker
 Fedorchak Lawler Spartz
 Feenstra Lee (FL) Stauber
 Finstad Letlow Stefanik
 Fischbach Loudermilk Steil
 Fitzgerald Lucas Steube
 Fitzpatrick Luna Strong
 Fleischmann Luttrell Stutzman
 Flood Mace Taylor
 Fong Mackenzie Tenney
 Foxx Malliotakis Thompson (PA)
 Franklin, Scott Maloy Tiffany
 Fry Mann Timmons
 Fulcher Massie Valadao
 Garbarino Mast Van Drew
 Gill (TX) McCaul Van Duyne
 Gimenez McClintock Van Orden
 Goldman (TX) McCormick Wagner
 Gonzales, Tony McDowell Walberg
 Gooden McGuire Weber (TX)
 Gosar Messmer Webster (FL)
 Graves Meuser Westerman
 Green (TN) Miller (IL) Wied
 Greene (GA) Miller (OH) Williams (TX)
 Griffith Miller (WV) Wilson (SC)
 Grothman Miller-Meeks Wittman
 Guest Mills Womack
 Guthrie Moolenaar Yakym
 Hageman Moore (AL) Zinke

NOT VOTING—15

Beatty McClain Quigley
 Brecheen Moulton Sherman
 Davidson Mrvan Turner (OH)
 Grijalva Pelosi Waltz
 Hunt Pettersen Wilson (FL)

□ 1050

Mses. VAN DUYNE, MALOY, Messrs. VAN ORDEN, HUIZENGA, BAUMGARTNER, WESTERMAN, and GILL of Texas changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 274, nays 145, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 17]

YEAS—274

Aderholt Gray Moore (UT)
 Alford Green (TN) Moore (WV)
 Allen Greene (GA) Moran
 Amodei (NV) Griffith Morrison
 Arrington Grothman Moskowitz
 Babin Guest Murphy
 Bacon Guthrie Nehls
 Baird Hageman Newhouse
 Balderson Hamadeh (AZ) Norman
 Barr Harder (CA) Nunn (IA)
 Barrett Haridopolos Obernolte
 Baumgartner Harrigan Ogles
 Bean (FL) Harris (MD) Onder
 Begich Harris (NC) Owens
 Bentz Harshbarger Palmer
 Bergman Hayes Pfluger
 Bice Hern (OK) Reschenthaler
 Biggs (AZ) Higgins (LA) Rutherford
 Biggs (SC) Hill (AR) Salazar
 Bilirakis Himes Burchett
 Boebert Hinson Jackson (TX) Issa
 Bost Horsford Jack
 Boyle (PA) Houchin Jackson (TX)
 Brecheen Houlihan James
 Bresnahan Hudson Salazar
 Buchanan Huizenga Johnson (LA)
 Budzinski Hurd (CO) Johnson (SD)
 Burchett Issa Johnson (TX)
 Burlison Jack Jordan
 Bynum Jackson (TX) Joyce (OH)
 Calvert James Joyce (PA)
 Cammack Johnson (LA) Kaptur
 Carey Johnson (SD) Kean
 Carter (GA) Johnson (TX) Kelly (MS)
 Carter (TX) Jordan Kelly (PA)
 Ciscomani Joyce (OH) Kennedy (NY)
 Cline Joyce (PA) Kennedy (UT)
 Cloud Kaptur Khanna
 Clyburn Kean Kiggans (VA)
 Clyde Kelly (MS) Kiley (CA)
 Cole Kelly (PA) Kim
 Collins Kennedy (NY) Knott
 Comer Kennedy (UT) Kustoff
 Conaway Khanna Kustoff
 Courtney Kiggans (VA) LaHood
 Craig Kiley (CA) LaLota
 Crane Kim LaMalfa
 Crank Knott Landsman
 Crawford Kustoff Langworthy
 Crenshaw LaHood Latta
 Cuellar LaLota Lawler
 Davids (KS) LaMalfa Lee (FL)
 Davis (NC) Landsman Lee (NV)
 De La Cruz De La Cruz Letlow
 DesJarlais DesJarlais Lynch
 Donalds Donalds Mace
 Downing Lee (FL) Meehan
 Dunn (FL) Lee (NV) Messmer
 Edwards Letlow Meuser
 Ellzey Levin Magaziner
 Emmer Subramanyam Malliotakis
 Estes Lucas Suozzi
 Evans (CO) Luna Swalwell
 Ezell Luttrell Sykes
 Fallon Lynch Taylor
 Fedorchak Mace Tenney
 Feenstra Mackenzie Thompson (PA)
 Figures Magaziner Tiffany
 Finstad Malliotakis Timmons
 Fischbach Maloy Titus
 Fitzgerald Mann Torres (NY)
 Fitzpatrick Mannion Trahan
 Fleischmann Massie Tran
 Flood Mast Valadao
 Fong McBride Van Drew
 Foxx McCaul Van Duyne
 Franklin, Scott McClain Delaney Van Orden
 Fry McClintock Vasquez
 Fulcher McCormick Vindman
 Garbarino McDonald Rivet Wagner
 Gill (TX) McDowell Walberg
 Gillen McGuire Weber (TX)
 Gimenez Messmer Webster (FL)
 Golden (ME) Meuser Westerman
 Goldman (TX) Miller (IL) Whitesides
 Gonzales, Tony Miller (OH) Wied
 Gonzalez, V. Miller (WV) Williams (TX)
 Gooden Miller-Meeks Wilson (SC)
 Goodlander Mills Wittman
 Gosar Moolenaar Womack
 Gottheimer Moore (AL) Yakym
 Graves Moore (NC) Zinke

NAYS—145
 Adams Fields Mullin
 Aguilar Fletcher Nadler
 Amo Foster Neal
 Ansari Foushee Neguse
 Auchincloss Frankel, Lois Norcross
 Balint Friedman Ocasio-Cortez
 Braggán Frost Olshewski
 Bell Garamendi Omar
 Bera Garcia (CA) Pallone
 Beyer Garcia (IL) Peters
 Bishop Garcia (TX) Pingree
 Bonamici Goldman (NY) Pocan
 Brown Gomez Pou
 Brownley Green, Al (TX) Pressley
 Carbajal Hoyer Ramirez
 Carson Hoyle (OR) Randall
 Carter (LA) Huffman Raskin
 Casar Ivey Rivas
 Case Jackson (IL) Ross
 Casten Jacobs Ruiz
 Castor (FL) Jayapal Sánchez
 Castro (TX) Jeffries Scanlon
 Chertoff Johnson (GA) Schakowsky
 Chertoff McCormick Kamalanger-Dove Schneider
 Chu Keating Scott (VA)
 Cisneros Kelly (IL) Scott, David
 Clark (MA) Krishnamoorthi Simon
 Clarke (NY) Larsen (WA) Smith (WA)
 Cleaver Larson (CT) Stansbury
 Cohen Latimer Stevens
 Connolly Lee (PA) Strickland
 Correa Leger Fernandez Takano
 Costa Liccardo Thanedar
 Crockett Lieu Thompson (CA)
 Crow Lofgren Thompson (MS)
 Davis (IL) Matsui Tlaib
 Dean (PA) McBath Tokuda
 DeGette McClellan Tonko
 DeLauro McCollum Torres (CA)
 DelBene McGarvey Turner (TX)
 Deluzio McGovern Underwood
 DeSaulnier McIver Vargas
 Dexter Meeks Veasey
 Dingell Menendez Velázquez
 Doggett Meng Wasserman
 Elfreth Mfume Schultz
 Escobar Min Waters
 Espallat Moore (WI) Watson Coleman
 Evans (PA) Morelle Williams (GA)

NOT VOTING—15

Beatty McClain Quigley
 Davidson Moulton Sherman
 Diaz-Balart Mrvan Turner (OH)
 Grijalva Pelosi Waltz
 Hunt Pettersen Wilson (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1100

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to vote today as the last vote timed out. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 17, H.R. 30; Preventing Violence Against Women by Illegal Aliens Act.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, due to the devastating wildfire affecting my district and Southern California, I was not present for today's vote. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 16, Motion to Recommit H.R. 30, and NAY on Roll Call No. 17, H.R. 30.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. PETERSEN. Mr. Speaker, due to travel restrictions related to my pregnancy, I was unable to travel to DC to vote. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 16 and NAY on Roll Call No. 17.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. BEATTY. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to vote on the House floor this morning because of a weather-related travel delay. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on a Roll Call No. 16 and NAY on Roll Call No. 17.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. MCCLAIN. Mr. Speaker, due to a death in the family, I needed to attend the funeral proceedings and was unable to vote on the House floor. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 16, Motion to Recommit, and YEA on Roll Call No. 17, Passage of H.R. 30.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Deirdre Kelly, one of his secretaries.

ADJOURNMENT FROM THURSDAY,
JANUARY 16, 2025, TO MONDAY,
JANUARY 20, 2025

Mr. BABIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 10 a.m. on Monday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HARIDOPOLOS). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

REMEMBERING ANTHONY "AL"
ADDISON

(Ms. HAGEMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Speaker, today we gather to honor and remember a remarkable leader, Anthony "Al" Addison.

Al's life was defined by service, dedication, and an unwavering commitment to the Northern Arapaho Tribe, leaving a legacy that will inspire generations.

Al served 20 years in the U.S. Air Force, demonstrating the same integrity and devotion that he later brought to the Northern Arapaho Tribe. As the longest serving member of the Northern Arapaho Business Council, his leadership and vision guided the community through significant growth and change.

Beyond his professional achievements, Al was a compassionate father, a mentor, and a trusted friend. His true legacy lies not only in the projects he championed, but in the lives that he enriched and the community that he strengthened.

Al will be deeply missed, but his memory lives on in the hearts of those whom he touched.

KEEP THE DREAM ALIVE

(Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on August 28, 1963, the Rev-

erend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., delivered one of the most famous speeches of the century, "I Have a Dream."

During the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom, he shared his dream, which was deeply rooted in the American Dream. His speech reminded us of our Nation's promises of freedom, justice, and equality.

Mr. Speaker, North Carolina State University Professor Jason Miller discovered a recording of this iconic speech. However, this recording captured Dr. King delivering it to about 1,800 people at Booker T. Washington High School in Rocky Mount, North Carolina, 8 months before the March on Washington. The speech in Rocky Mount is the first recorded evidence of Dr. King's "I Have a Dream" speech.

Eastern North Carolina has a rich history, and during this MLK holiday, I encourage all of us to keep the dream alive.

HONORING ZUZA, YAKIMA COUNTY
FALLEN HERO

(Mr. NEWHOUSE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor a fallen hero in central Washington. Zuza served the Yakima County Sheriff's Department at the hand of Deputy Nick Ward.

In her 7-year career with the sheriff's department, Zuza had an incredible record of 138 captures, including dangerous criminals and murder suspects. Tales of her heroism and ferocity spread quickly throughout Yakima County, with many stories of her taking down criminals at record speeds and even more stories of suspects only hearing her bark before giving themselves up to authorities.

Outside of her bark and her bite, she was a comforting presence for officers in tense situations and offered a sense of security when things got difficult. Yakima County is safer because of Zuza, and I thank Deputy Ward for his commitment to her handling and to the safety of our communities.

HONORING COUNCILWOMAN
SHIRLEY MCCRACKEN

(Mr. CORREA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of Councilmember Shirley McCracken, a beloved servant, neighbor, and good friend.

After spending 10 years as a nun, Councilmember McCracken moved to Anaheim, where she would marry her beloved Paul and raise two children.

Once she settled in our community, Mrs. McCracken taught math with the Anaheim Union School District and became a very active member of our community. She donated her time and energy to organizations like the YMCA and the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts of Orange County.

She later was elected to the Anaheim City Council in 1996, becoming the second woman to be elected to the Anaheim City Council. Mrs. McCracken would go on to serve 8 years on the Anaheim City Council and two years as mayor pro tem in 1999 and 2000.

I ask my colleagues today to join me in honoring her legacy and service to our community.

HONORING SENIOR CITIZENS, INC.,
ON 65 YEARS OF SERVICE TO
GEORGIANS

(Mr. CARTER of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Senior Citizens, Inc., a cornerstone of our community in Savannah, Georgia, as they celebrate their 65th anniversary.

Since 1959, this remarkable organization has been dedicated to helping older adults age successfully, providing essential services that enhance their quality of life. Senior Citizens, Inc., offers a comprehensive range of programs, including in-home care, Meals on Wheels, adult day health services, and The Learning Center, which provides lifelong learning opportunities. Their care navigators serve as a vital resource, connecting seniors and their families to the support they need.

Through initiatives like the Senior Companions program, volunteers provide friendship and assistance to their older neighbors, fostering a sense of community and belonging.

Their commitment to our veterans through partnerships like the VetAssist program ensures that those who have served our country receive the care they deserve.

As the Representative of Georgia's First Congressional District, I am deeply grateful for the unwavering dedication of Senior Citizens, Inc. Their compassionate services have touched countless lives, embodying the service of community and care that makes our district exceptional.

Please join me in congratulating Senior Citizens, Inc., on 65 years of outstanding service and in wishing them continued success in the years to come.

RETIRED COLONEL GREG GADSON

(Ms. KAPTUR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the patriotic and inspiring service of retired Army Colonel Greg Gadson. He recently addressed students at Central Catholic High School in my northwest Ohio district.

Colonel Gadson's story is one of unparalleled courage in the face of profound adversity, from humble beginnings to the football fields of West Point and combat in Iraq to his intrepid mission to others after losing